

the patient's left armpit and a positive wire attached to the lower part of the patient's abdomen including the hypogastrium, and further including positive and negative electrodes placed in a V4 position at the 6th to 8th intercostal space along the midclavicular line, where the said electrodes may be placed against the skin of the patient without any gel or conductive substance, wherein said device further includes an analog to digital converter and a microcontroller, the method comprising ;

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a) sensing a shift of st segment below or above a baseline, wherein a green light alarm is generated by said device if said shift is between 0-1 millimeters, or 0-100 microvolts, in absolute value and a yellow light alarm is generated by said device if said shift is between 1-2 millimeters, or 100-200 microvolts, in absolute value and a red light alarm is generated by said device if said shift is greater than 2 millimeters, or greater than 200 microvolts, in absolute value wherein said green alarm indicates low risk, said yellow alarm indicates medium risk, and said red alarm indicates high risk for said acute myocardial infarction of the subendocardial type ;

b) wherein said analog to digital converter digitizes the patient's ECG signal and inputs said digitized ECG signal into said microcontroller in real time, wherein said microcontroller processes said signal and senses said shift of st segment and further triggers said alarms.

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4. A method for diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction by a device capable of sensing a patient's ECG waveform and emitting an audible and visual alarm comprising ;

a) measuring a positive or negative st segment baseline shift of a patient's ECG waveform starting at a j point which indicates part of said ECG waveform,

b) detecting either said positive or said negative shift and sensing said j point as the point where the st segment begins, said j point being measured in real time, wherein said device emits audible and green

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alarms if said j point of said st segment is between 0-1 millimeters, or 100 microvolts, in absolute value, to indicate subepicardial or subendocardial ischemia where there is a low risk of acute myocardial infarction, and wherein said device emits audible and yellow alarms if said j point of said st segment is between 1-2 millimeters or 100-200 microvolts, in absolute value, to indicate subepicardial or subendocardial ischemia where there is a medium risk for acute myocardial infarction, and wherein said device emits audible and red alarms if said j point of said st segment is 2 millimeters or over, or over 200 microvolts, in absolute value, to indicate subepicardial or subendocardial ischemia where there is a high risk for acute myocardial infarction.

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